

# Indiana State Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 15, 1848.

**Our Terms.**  
The following will be the permanent terms of the *Indiana State Sentinel*:  
One copy, one year, \$2.00  
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Five copies, one year, \$5.00  
Ten copies, one year, \$10.00  
Twenty copies, one year, \$15.00

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. LEWIS CASS,**  
OF MICHIGAN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**  
SENATORIAL.  
ROBERT DALE OWEN, of Posey county.  
ROBERT M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county.  
DISTRICT.  
1. NATHANIEL ALBERTSON, of Harrison county.  
2. CYRUS L. DUNHAM, of Washington county.  
3. WILLIAM M. McCARTHY, of Adams county.  
4. CHARLES H. TEST, of Wayne county.  
5. JAMES RITCHIEY, of Johnson county.  
6. GEORGE W. CARR, of Lawrence county.  
7. JAMES M. HANNA, of City and County.  
8. DANIEL MACE, of Tippecanoe county.  
9. GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass county.  
10. ANDREW J. HANLAN, of Grant county.

**Marion County Democratic Nominations.**  
For Representatives, HENRY BRADY.  
For Prosecuting Attorney, LUCIAN BARBOUR.  
For Sheriff, CHARLES C. CAMPBELL.  
For Recorder, CHARLES STEPHENS.  
For County Commissioner, ALBION ALLEDREDGE.  
For Coroner, PETER F. NEWLAND.

**Democratic State Central Committee.**  
LIVINGSTON DUNLAP, DAVID REYNOLDS,  
JAMES P. DRAKE, J. A. CHAPMAN,  
E. N. SHIMER, WM. SULLIVAN,  
CHARLES MAYER.

**To Correspondents.**  
W. L. Waverly. From some cause, unnamed, your letter did not reach us in time for a reply. Commence earlier another time, and give us due notice, when you will find us on hand to "wake the reader."  
"Editor." Will attend to care as soon as possible. Our friends "crowd the morning" hard, about these days.  
N. J. T. Eden, Maine. Have sent you the "Times." How do you like 'em? Your P. S. is good that we will copy it here, for fear we forget it. "Maine will do the thing up in good shape for Cass and Butler," in the shape of 12,000 votes. Do you hear that, boys?

M. Kelley. Your communication is under advisement. While we agree with you in almost every particular so far as the subject of education is concerned, we must be guided by the majority of the members in which law is attempted to be secured on the people. It is not the education of our children alone that has induced this movement, and were the matter fairly examined by the people, while our hearts are in favor of free schools, a proper law, the same proposition would reject the present proposition. At least this is our candid opinion. Two millions and more of dollars is a mighty temptation.  
J. J. M. Vincennes. No chance at present. Suppose you go to school a little longer.

**E. M. Chamberlain, Senatorial Elector.**  
Will address the people as follows:  
Corydon, Harrison co., Monday, July 17, 1 P. M.  
New Albany, Floyd co., Tuesday, July 18, 1 P. M.  
Clarkston, Clark co., Wednesday, July 19, 1 P. M.  
Salem, Washington co., Thursday, July 20, 1 P. M.  
Lexington, Scott co., Friday, July 21, 1 P. M.  
Madison, Jefferson co., Saturday, July 22, 1 P. M.  
Rising Sun, Ohio co., Monday, July 23, 1 P. M.  
Vevay, Switzerland co., Tuesday, July 24, 1 P. M.  
Vernon, Jennings co., Wednesday, July 25, 1 P. M.  
Columbus, Bartholomew co., Thursday, July 26, 1 P. M.  
Franklin, Johnson co., Friday, July 27, 1 P. M.  
Indianapolis, Marion co., Saturday, July 28, 1 P. M.  
Lohman, Boone co., Monday, July 29, 1 P. M.  
Frankfort, Clinton co., Tuesday, August 1, 1 P. M.  
Delphi, Carroll co., Wednesday, August 2, 1 P. M.  
Monticello, White co., Thursday, August 3, 1 P. M.  
Pulaski (or Russell), Pulaski co., Friday, Aug. 4, 1 P. M.  
Rochester, Fulton co., Saturday, Aug. 5, 1 P. M.

The latter part of this week has been of the holiday order. This, with the fact that we have more than an abundance of work, has caused us to devote but limited attention to this paper.  
We lost a silver pencil case a few days since, containing a gold pen. The pen is of little value, as the points are broken off, and the case is bruised. The finder will oblige us by returning it, for which we will give a better one, the lost being valued only as a gift.

**Our Fellows.**—The Grand Lodge of this Order commenced its annual session in this city on Tuesday last, and adjourned on Thursday night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, to-wit: P. L. Brown, M. W. G. M., Milton Herndon, D. G. M., J. H. Taylor, G. S. W., L. L. Noe, G. Sec., J. B. McChesney, G. Treasurer, D. P. Hunt, G. Conductor, H. J. Canniff, G. Marshal, Robert Scott, G. Chaplain, E. Helderly, G. Guardian, J. Kelly, G. Host, J. P. Chapman and Gordon Dean, G. Repts. G. L. U. S.

The Grand Encampment of the same Order commenced its annual session on Thursday and adjourned on Friday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: T. S. Wright, M. W. G. P., J. Eldridge, M. E. G. H. P., W. B. Moore, G. S. W., D. Craighead, G. J. W., W. W. Wright, G. Scribe, E. Helderly, G. Treasurer, S. C. Meredith, G. Sentinel.

On Thursday afternoon the Order assembled in the 2d Presbyterian Church, and, together with an audience composed of many ladies and others, listened with great satisfaction to a very excellent address delivered by Rev. Bro. John Hamilton, of Ohio. After the exercises at the church, the Order proceeded, by invitation, to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. At each, and especially at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the exercises of the pupils were very pleasing. We regret that it is out of our power to say more upon this subject at present.

**Burglars.**—That our city has now the presence of burglars, none can doubt, and they appear to be masters of their profession. A few nights since, Messrs. Tomlinson's Drug Store was entered, by turning the key from the outside, evidently with instruments, and a small sum of money stolen. A lad was asleep in the store, but was not awakened, so adroitly was the thing managed. We hope our citizens will keep a good look out for these gentry. We may as well remark that suspicion rests on an individual for a previous feat of the kind.

**FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION.**—The Tippecanoe Journal announces a Free Soil State Convention to come off in this city on the 26th of this month. This measure is becoming quite popular; but we do not remember of noticing any other call.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have seen several notices of the kind. Come on!

We are under renewed obligations to Hon. W. W. Wick for valuable public documents. He will accept our thanks for this and past favors.

## Mr. Fillmore's Letters to the Chicago Convention.

The Buffalo Courier gives the following as the letter of Millard Fillmore to the Chicago Convention. It explains the position of the federal candidate for Vice President, so plainly that no whig paper can doubt it.

The Journal, if it can find room, will please insert.  
"BUFFALO, May 20, 1847.

"To the Chicago Convention.  
Gents:—Having business to transact at Saratoga Springs, (a favorite place of resort for the transaction of business) I cannot conveniently attend your Convention.

Affectionately yours,  
MILLARD FILLMORE.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**—We lay before our readers to-day the Message of President Polk, communicating officially to Congress the happy intelligence of the complete adjustment of existing difficulties with Mexico. We ask for it the careful perusal and consideration of our readers. We are now at peace with all the world, and we believe on terms of perfect friendship and good-will with all the powers with whom we hold diplomatic intercourse. This is as it should be, and we sincerely trust it may never again become necessary for us to appeal to arms to secure our rights in the settlement of national affairs. And we believe it will not, for our neighboring nations must have learned a lesson in relation to our resources and powers from this Mexican war which they will not soon forget. While we have done Mexico no injustice, we have secured for ourselves the objects of the war—indemnity for the past, and security for the future. The splendid provinces of New Mexico and California form ample indemnity for the past, and the fields of our imperishable fame in Mexico are sufficient assurance for the future. The message is full and explicit upon the subject of the public debt created by the war, and of the means of its final payment. Let every one read it for himself.

From indications in various quarters we are led to believe that Henry Clay cannot be made to pull in Gen. Taylor's traces. In private conversations with his personal friends he is known to have expressed intense disgust at the result of the Philadelphia convention, and it is well known that he has been addressed by several of Taylor's friends for the purpose of drawing from him a written pledge to support the General, and that no such letter has been written by him; and his previous character and declarations utterly forbid that such a pledge ever can be drawn from him. He regards the whig party as dissolved, and has so stated. Mr. Clay is no doubt holding off for the action of the Buffalo convention in August. Then look out, men of the blood-hound gang—you'll be apt to hear from your former idol about that time!

**SAD ACCIDENT.**—We are pained to learn that SAMUEL KETCHAM, son of J. L. Ketcham, Esq. of this city, an interesting lad of some 12 years of age, was drowned on the 3d of July, about fifteen miles below Cairo, Ill. He was returning from a visit to some family relatives in the South, and was in charge of a stranger. While the boat was taking in wood, he attempted to cross from the steambark to the wood boat by a plank, lost his balance, and fell overboard. The body was not recovered. This is an event unlooked for and overwhelming to his fond parents, who expected soon to meet and welcome him to their happy home again after a long absence.

**Good.**—We are glad to hear that the Hon. JOHN BROTON, late Auditor of the State of Ohio, has signified his acceptance of the office of President of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company. Under his care, and that of its experienced superintendents, the road cannot but increase in prosperity.

The following is the list of Directors for the ensuing year: James Whitcomb, Harvey Bates, James M. Ray, T. A. Morris, Indianapolis; Z. Tanchell, Columbus; J. F. D. Lanier, M. G. Bright, J. D. Bright, W. M. Dunn, Saml. Moore, J. G. Marshall, Madison; R. H. Winslow, John Brough, President, Cincinnati.

**What say you all?**  
In all probability our volunteers will arrive here about the 22d inst. The notice will be given as soon as it can be ascertained with certainty, which it will be our aim to ascertain.  
What say the friends of these brave men to preparing a suitable reception? What to a free barbecue? What to any other plan? Let us about it at once, and show them that the people appreciate their services, even if Gen. Taylor does not. Good speakers will be in attendance when notified; and we know our country friends will be on hand. What is done, should be done quickly.

**Indiana Volunteers.**  
Some four companies of the Indiana Volunteers, 4th regiment, have arrived and encamped at Madison. We understand that the balance of the regiment were daily expected, as also all or a part of the 5th. They are to be mustered out of service at that point, in about five or six days. Those from the camp with whom we conversed, state that the brave fellows look remarkably well, generally. It is probable that we may expect them about the 20th to the 22d.

We regret to learn that Gov. Shunk has been compelled to resign the distinguished office of Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, which he has filled for several years with honor to his State, and with such eminent credit to himself. His health has been so frail for some months past as to prevent him from performing his public duties, and it is thought he can scarcely recover. The old Keystone State has many among her democratic sons worthy to be her Governor, but she can scarcely hope to procure a better Executive than Gov. Shunk has been.

**"STAR" OMNIBUS.**—Robson, the accommodating manager of the Mammoth Livery Stables, has the thanks of the boys of the Sentinel office for a "four all hands round," with which he indulged them a few days since, in the elegant Omnibus which runs between the Palmer House and the railroad depot. The "Rockwell" can't be beat for beauty or comfort in this wooden country. His stables, too, are conducted in the best manner, and his "stock" and carriages are kept in such order as to suit the most fastidious. Try him, and if you are not pleased, we stand the "joke."

**THE CIRCUS.**—We call attention to the advertisement of the splendid circus, which is to be here on the 22d inst., and also to the communication of G. B. From what we have seen in the papers, and what we know of the proprietors and artists, we run no risk in saying that this is one of the best companies of the day, if not the best. Our country friends should be in early to witness the entire into the city, which they will no doubt find gratifying, novel and wonderful.

**CORRECTION.**—In publishing the Circular of the Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane in our last paper, it was stated that apartments for the reception of thirty or forty patients would be furnished and in order, on or before the first day of December next. This is a mistake. It should have read September, instead of December.

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

**Troubles in Paris—Resignation of the Executive Government.**

New York, July 11.  
By despatch to the Courier and Enquirer from Paris, Friday evening, it is reported that the Executive Government had resigned, and that Gen. Cavaignac heads the troops and had declared the capital in a state of siege. Fighting is going on in the streets, and the telegraph has been cut down to prevent further communication.

**Fire at Bedford.**  
Pittsburgh, July 12.

By a private telegraph despatch from Bedford, I learn that the stables, harness, twelve horses, and a large quantity of grain, belonging to the "Good Intent" Stage Company, have been destroyed by fire. This will interrupt the transportation of the mail.

**A War Schooner Wrecked.**  
Philadelphia, July 12.

The Schooner of War, "Baltic," has been wrecked near Blue Hills, a short distance from where the Ship of War Chippewa was lost some years since. The officers and crew were saved.

The Canal Bank of Albany has failed.

**Foreign News.**  
Boston, July 13, 1848.

Steamer Niagara arrived at Boston—sailed on the first of July.  
There was a terrific conflict at Paris which lasted four days and resulted in the triumph of the Government. Loss of life eight to ten thousand, among whom were six deputies, fourteen general officers, and the Archbishop of Paris. The difficulty commenced through a misunderstanding of the Mayor in an interview with the Deputies of the National Assembly.

Thursday night (June 29) barricades were erected along the National Guards were called out. The insurgents took position in the city about Faubourg St. Antoine, and threatened the Hotel de Ville. On Friday there was fighting—the insurgents successful. Lamartine rode with Gen. Cavaignac's staff—artillery was used, but at night the insurgents had gained ground and strength. On Saturday the Assembly declared the state of siege. On Sunday the supreme executive power was given to Cavaignac, who declared Paris in a state of Siege. The whole day was spent in fighting, except a lull during a thunder storm. In the night troops were pouring in from the departments, and the fighting continued desperately on Sunday. In the chamber the President announced that after a faithful sacrifice of life Gen. Lamartine had completely succeeded in the result on the left, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given those on the right till Gen. Cavaignac surrender. Still the fighting continued all day with fear's loss of life. On Monday Lamartine arrived with reinforcements, when after ten hours terrific slaughter the Government troops were victorious, the insurgents being either slain, scattered or captured. On Tuesday all was definitely settled. The Assembly sent out Gen. Lamartine with a commission to try those taken in arms. The insurgents, but especially the women among them, treated their prisoners with unheard of barbarity, cutting off their hands and feet and torturing them in every way conceivable.

It is universally expected that Gen. Lamartine saved the republic by his bravery. The troops all welcome him with shouts of "Vive la Republique." In the morning several changes have taken place. Admiral Leblanc refused to enter the ministry. Baskerville was appointed to fill the place. Leblanc was appointed minister for foreign affairs. Leblanc is recommended for President. Nearly all promises taken had gold in their possession. Assassinations frequently occur in the discontented quarters. On one of the insurgents the draft of a decree was found written in pencil—one of its articles says all citizens, who pay more than 200 francs taxes shall be deprived of their civil and political rights for ten years—all the property, real and personal, belonging to persons who have exercised public functions since 1815, is to be confiscated; and that constitutions of France shall be that of 1793 and '94. The army is disbanded.

The estimates of the killed and wounded vary materially, but the loss on both sides will probably prove to be 15,000. The number of the insurgents engaged amounted to about 40,000.

**France.**—The French Republic is blocked and the Lombard defeated near Verona.

Formidable revolutionary movement commenced in Spain. It is rumored that an Austrian army is to invade Prussia. Little doubt remains of an immense army marching on Poland. Prospect of a speedy peace and termination of the German Danish war.

The French departments are generally tranquil. A new constitution has been framed, which will likely be adopted.

The rebellious disposition of Greece has been completely subdued.  
The Danes continue reprisals at sea on Prussia.

**IRELAND.**—Armed movement unabated. Thousands are flocking to clubs, and government is apparently unable to devise means to check it. The league was not yet crushed, but its formation was daily looked for. Jacobin press headed "Irish Xcelon," reviled an undisturbed edition. Little doubt remains that considerable physical force will be added to the agitators in the coming fall.

England generally quiet. All tumultuous assemblies of the working classes have subsided. Ministers had 15 majority on the sugar question.

**MAINE.**—Cand. Flour 28 to 30; Philadelphia and Baltimore 27, 6 p to 28; Orleans and Ohio 27 to 28 sh; white and mixed wheat 7 sh. 4 p to 8 sh. 70 sh; corn 29 to 30 sh. per qr. Yellow, 31 to 37; meal 13 6. Business limited, but prices firmly maintained. Import duties have reached their maximum.

A Van Buren meeting was attempted at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 7th inst. It was composed principally of whigs and pretended democrats who were renegades from the whig party of but a few years' standing, and some abolitionists. It was a dry affair. The best of the joke is, however, they put some democratic names on the call for the meeting, who immediately, on seeing it in print, came out in cards in the Pittsburgh Post, denouncing the whole concern, saying they go heart and hand for the people's candidates, Cass and Butler.

**GEN. FILLMORE.** It is reported, and is no doubt true, that this much abused hero has been acquitted by the Court Martial at Frederick, Maryland, as he ought to have been. The General may have been unduly anxious about having his deeds and his fame spread out for the admiration of the public, as well he might be, but that he is one of the most gallant officers in all the campaigns in Mexico it is utterly folly in the whigs to deny. It is understood that General Scott will be called upon to undergo a similar trial before a Court Martial, upon charges preferred by Gen. Fillow. The very idea of being tried by his inferiors in rank will most probably kill old Fuss and Feathers before the trial comes off. We should like to see him there!

Old Father Ritchie and several other Locofoco editors, not satisfied with attacking Gen. Taylor, are actually assailing Old Whitey. It won't be safe for them to "assail him in the rear" as they did General Scott. He might kick their brains out.—Louisville Journal.

If Old Whitey should happen to "suffer" Prentice in the "rear" his "brains" would "kick some."

Harrison Gray Otis, the only surviving member of the Hartford Convention, headed a call for a Taylor ratification meeting in Boston. All the old federalists are constant in their enmity to democracy and progress and the rights of the people, to the last moments of their lives. Let the young men who never voted for President think of this.

The New York Globe, and some few other Barnburner papers, are coming to their senses a little, as we thought they would before long. They are getting very prosy, to say the least, if not absolutely dull.

## The Humiliation of the Whigs.

The convention at Philadelphia has sent the whig party into the canvass in an attitude of abject humiliation and despair. It has not only lost the peace, friendship, limit, and settlement, between the United States and the Mexican republic, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged at the city of Queretaro, in Mexico, on the 30th day of May, 1848.

The war in which our country was reluctantly involved, in the necessary vindication of the national rights and honor, has been thus terminated; and I congratulate Congress, and our common constituents, upon the restoration of an honorable peace.

The extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States constitute indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achievements and signal successes of our arms will be a guarantee of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexico have given to the United States a national character abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known and are respected throughout the world; and we shall probably be saved from the necessity of engaging in another foreign war for a long series of years.

It is a subject of congratulation that we have passed through a long and arduous struggle, and have emerged from the darkness of political confusion, with our resources unexhausted, and the public credit unimpaired.

I communicate, for the information of Congress, the accompanying documents and correspondence relating to the negotiation and ratification of the treaty.

Before the treaty can be fully executed on the part of the United States, legislation will be required. It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the twelve millions of dollars, stipulated by the twelfth article to be paid to Mexico in four equal annual installments. Three millions of dollars were appropriated by the act of March 3d, 1847, and that sum was paid to the Mexican government after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

The fifth article of the treaty provides, that "in order to designate the boundary line with due precision upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground land-marks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte." It will be necessary that provision should be made by law for the appointment of a commissioner and a surveyor on the part of the U. States, to act in conjunction with a commissioner and surveyor appointed by Mexico, in executing the stipulations of this article.

It will be proper also to provide by law for the appointment of a "board of commissioners" to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mexican government, which, by the treaty, have been assumed by the United States.

New Mexico and Upper California have been ceded by Mexico to the United States, and now constitute a part of our country. Embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, a mean distance of nearly a thousand miles, it would be difficult to estimate the value of these possessions in the United States. They constitute the most fertile and productive soil in the country, and their acquisition is second only in importance to that of Louisiana in 1803. Rich in mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace the most important parts on the whole Pacific coast of the continent of North America.

The possession of the ports of San Diego, Monterey, and the bay of San Francisco, will enable the United States to command the already valuable and rapidly increasing commerce of the Pacific. The number of our whale-ships alone, now employed in that sea, exceeds seven hundred, requiring more than twenty thousand seamen to navigate them; while the capital invested in this particular branch of commerce is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars. The excellent harbors of Upper California, with their fertile soil, and the great quantities of gold, silver, and other minerals, will soon furnish ready means of ship-building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

By the acquisition of these possessions we are brought into immediate proximity with the west coast of America, from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions north of Oregon; with the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and with the great empire of China, which will be in less than thirty days of Canton and other parts of China.

In this vast region, whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce; and with it, new and profitable demands for mechanic labor in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufactures and agricultural products. While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearance, and with complete success on our part, the peace has been concluded on terms the most liberal and magnanimous to Mexico. In her hands, the territories now ceded had remained, and it is believed, would have continued to remain almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any other nation, had she not been forced to yield them up, the productive of vast benefits to the United States, and to the commercial world, and to the general interests of mankind.

The immediate establishment of Territorial governments, and the extension of our laws over these valuable possessions, are deemed to be not only important, but indispensable to preserve order and the due administration of justice within their limits, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to facilitate the development of the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to our country.

The war with Mexico having terminated, the power of the Executive to establish or to continue temporary civil governments over these Territories, which existed under the laws of nations whilst they were regarded as conquered and subject to our military occupation, has ceased. By their cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them; and until Congress shall act, the inhabitants will be without any organized government. Should they be left in this condition, confusion and anarchy will be likely to prevail.

Foreign commerce to a considerable amount is now carried on in the ports of Upper California, which will require to be regulated by our laws. As soon as our system shall be extended over the commerce, a revenue of considerable amount will be at once collected, and it is not doubted that it will be annually increased. For these and other obvious reasons, I deem it to be my duty earnestly to recommend the action of Congress on the subject at the present session.

## The President's Message.

**House of Representatives of the U. States:**

I lay before Congress, in obedience of a treaty of peace, friendship, limit, and settlement, between the United States and the Mexican republic, the ratifications of which were duly exchanged at the city of Queretaro, in Mexico, on the 30th day of May, 1848.

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In this vast region, whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce; and with it, new and profitable demands for mechanic labor in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufactures and agricultural products. While the war has been conducted with great humanity and forbearance, and with complete success on our part, the peace has been concluded on terms the most liberal and magnanimous to Mexico. In her hands, the territories now ceded had remained, and it is believed, would have continued to remain almost unoccupied, and of little value to her or to any other nation, had she not been forced to yield them up, the productive of vast benefits to the United States, and to the commercial world, and to the general interests of mankind.

The immediate establishment of Territorial governments, and the extension of our laws over these valuable possessions, are deemed to be not only important, but indispensable to preserve order and the due administration of justice within their limits, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to facilitate the development of the vast resources and wealth which their acquisition has added to our country.

The war with Mexico having terminated, the power of the Executive to establish or to continue temporary civil governments over these Territories, which existed under the laws of nations whilst they were regarded as conquered and subject to our military occupation, has ceased. By their cession to the United States, Mexico has no longer any power over them; and until Congress shall act, the inhabitants will be without any organized government. Should they be left in this condition, confusion and anarchy will be likely to prevail.

Foreign commerce to a considerable amount is now carried on in the ports of Upper California, which will require to be regulated by our laws. As soon as our system shall be extended over the commerce, a revenue of considerable amount will be at once collected, and it is not doubted that it will be annually increased. For these and other obvious reasons, I deem it to be my duty earnestly to recommend the action of Congress on the subject at the present session.

In organizing governments over these Territories, fraught with such vast advantages to every portion of our Union, I invoke that spirit of concession, of conciliation and compromise in your deliberations, in which the constitution was framed, in which it should be administered, and which are indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the harmony and union of the States. We should never forget that this Union of co-equal States was established and cemented by kindred blood, and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers and triumphs of all its parts, and has been the ever augmenting source of our national greatness and of all our blessings.

There has, perhaps, been no period since the war of 1812, so impressively given to us by Washington to guard against geographical divisions and sectional parties, which appeals with greater force than the present to the patriotic, sober-minded, and reflecting of all parties and of all sections of our country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union? It is a model and example of free government to all the world, and the chief hope and the last resort of the oppressed of every clime. By its preservation, we have been rapidly advanced as a nation to a height of strength, power and happiness, without a parallel in the history of the world. As we extend its blessings over new regions, shall we be so unwise as to endanger its existence by geographical divisions and dissensions?

The army is already on its way to the United States. That portion of it, as well as regular volunteers, who engaged to serve during the war with Mexico, will be discharged, as soon as they can be transported or marched to convenient points in the vicinity of their homes. A part of the regular army will be employed in New Mexico and Upper California, to afford protection to the inhabitants, and to guard our interests in these territories.

The old army, as it existed before the commencement of the war with Mexico—especially its cavalry—being to fill up the rank and file of the several corps to the maximum number authorized during the war—it is believed, will be a sufficient force to be retained in service during a period of peace. A few additional officers in the line and staff of the army have been authorized; and these, it is believed, will be necessary in the peace establishment, and should be retained in the service. The number of the general officers may be reduced, as vacancies occur by the casualties of the service, to what it was before the war.

While the people of other countries, who live under forms of government less free than our own, have been agitated by taxation to support large standing armies, in periods of peace, and have been obliged to maintain establishments unnecessary in a republic, our standing army is to be found in the business society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their country, when an emergency requires it. Our experience in the war just closed fully confirms the opinion, that such an army may be raised upon a few weeks' notice, and that our citizens are equal to any troops in the world. No reason, therefore, is perceived why we should enlarge our land forces, and thereby subject the treasury to an annual increased charge.

Sound policy requires that we should avoid the creation of a large standing army in a period of peace. No public exigency requires it. Such armies are not only unnecessary, and unnecessary, but may become dangerous to liberty.

Besides making the necessary legislative provisions for the execution of the treaty, and the establishment of territorial governments in the ceded country, we have, upon the restoration of peace, other important duties to perform. Among these, I regard none so much as the adoption of proper measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt. It is against sound policy and the genius of our institutions, that a public debt should be permitted to exist a day longer than the means of the treasury will enable the government to pay it off.

We should adhere to the wise policy laid down by President Washington, of "avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by abstaining from unnecessary wars, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debt which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden we ourselves ought to bear."

At the commencement of the present administration, the public debt amounted to \$17,789,709 62. The consequence of the war with Mexico, it has been recently increased, and now amounts to \$25,778,450 41, including the stock and treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million then recently negotiated under the act of March 3